Meticulous Laboratory of History – Perry Anderson

By Gregory Elliott (Published by English Folds, a publishing house)

Introduction

What we mean by laboratory is then to laboratise this following piece, articulate it as a mosaic and complex structure how the process of local peasant movements lead to the process of complex types of labour in Banaji which then is history from below which articulates with so many typologies as Sarkar argues in India again which then is how to analyse each day democratic politics which is negotiating between capital and labour to give it to democracy.

I. Political Structure in Dominance – the History of the State and Spectrum Today

In fact then historical analysis is about analysing the dominant structure in each analysis, - when the structure is about capitalists and how important capitalism is today, the dominant there is the deals made by the spectrum, and how the spectrum works. And also in fact how democratic politics works and how important the people and class struggle is that way. It then becomes a history of the people and also all the histories in a recent work on the structure of Greek politics with in fact Democracy, and the Athenian Republic which then is articulated to a structure of the democratic people and the polis of the people which leads to agrarian reforms and such reforms which is the basic meaning of the slave mode of production which is transformed structurally into feudalism and then transformed into capitalist foreign trade and important capitalist changes which becomes modern parliamentary democracy.

II. Analysing Each Day, the Political Changes in the World, from the Lineages of the State and its Aspects – Quoting Perry Anderson

In fact each day is spent analysing in my life the history of the state its, structure in dominance being the left and Communism in fact and how this is doing in the world. I give it all to politics and politics today. Only politics matters.

III. Meticulous Laboratory of History

Now analysing the whole history it becomes complexly an assemblage of history from labour and labouring practices to the level in dominance being landowners and this becomes the problem of peasant histories and

this complexly becomes the process of political state formations which are regional and this articulates democracy.

It means to understand in Indian Ideology, how Gandhianism, which is a peasant movement becomes the anti-colonial movement which is more important with Nehru as National Leader. I mean here a specific analysis of politics today, how to fight the far right BJP with a Communist Party history of peasant movements also in anti-colonialism failing to bourgeois democracy and becoming important now today in West Bengal as Hobsbawm argues.